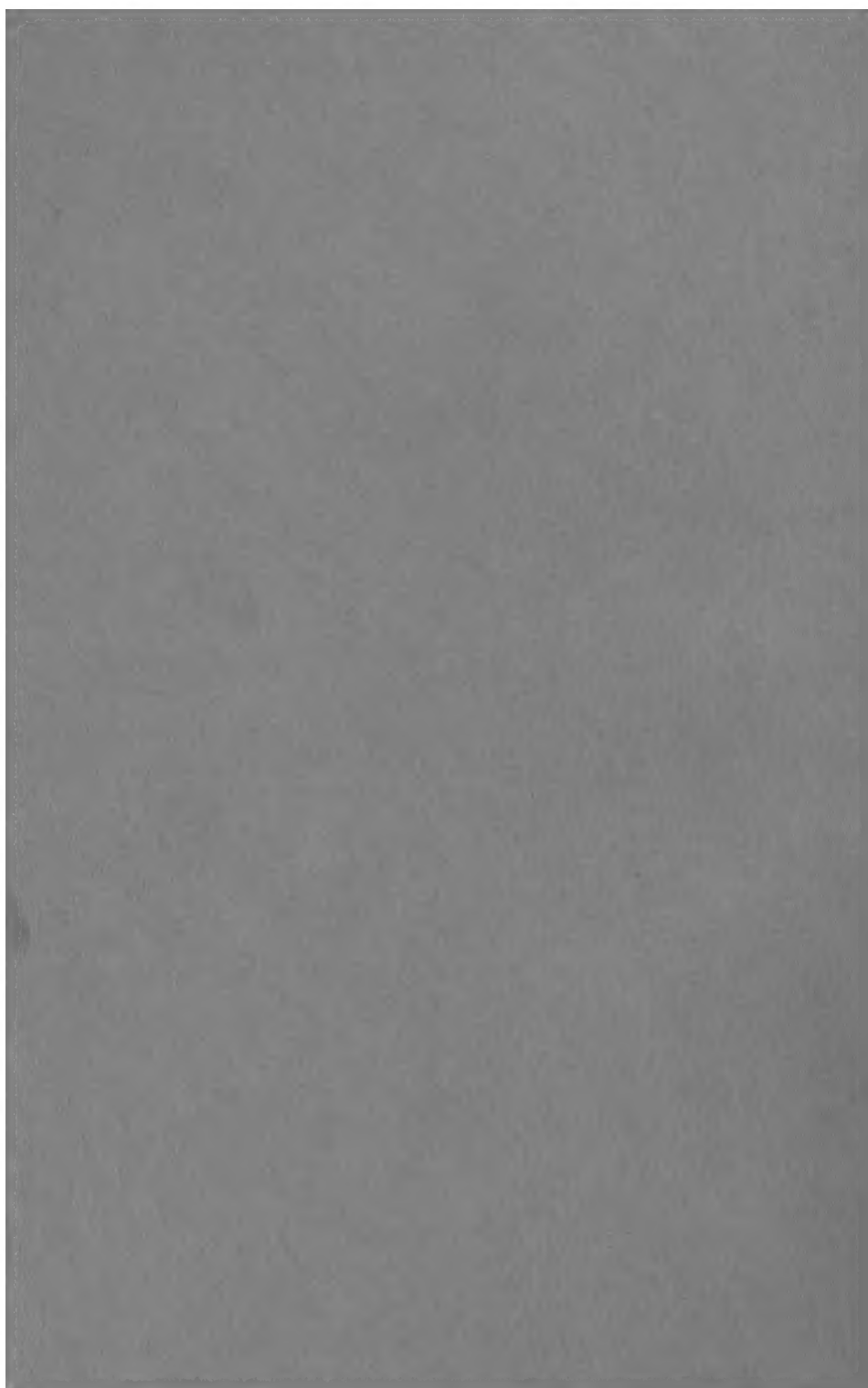
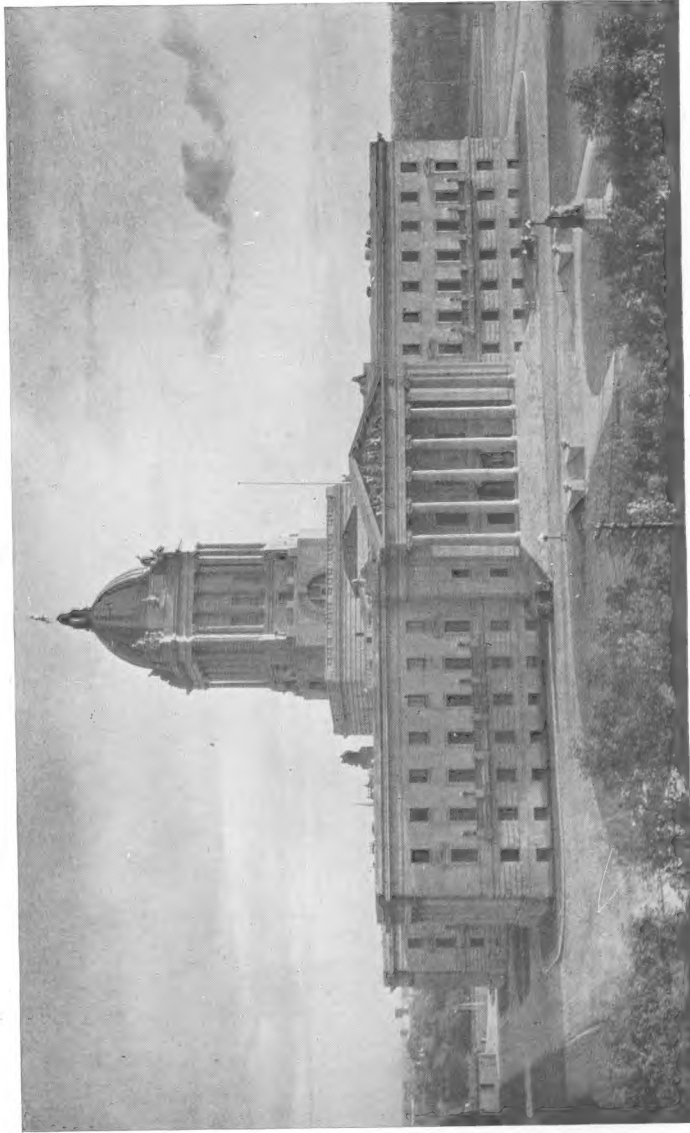


A. T. GRAY
1807 ATHLONE DRIVE
VICTORIA, B.C.





THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA
As Viewed from the North.

MANITOBA CANADA



Issued by
THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

HON. W. R. CLUBB	-	Minister
A. MACNAMARA	-	Deputy Minister

Engraved, Printed and Bound by
STOVEL COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG

TO
THE MEMORY OF

The valiant legion of voyageurs, trappers, traders
and pioneer men and women, whose labors laid the
foundation of Manitoba's development and progress.

The Dominion of Canada



ARMS OF CANADA

Is a Federal union of Nine Provinces and two territories and the largest self-governing Dominion in the British Empire. Each Province has its Legislature which functions within the prescribed limits.

Stretching across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, its greatest width is approximately 3,050 miles.

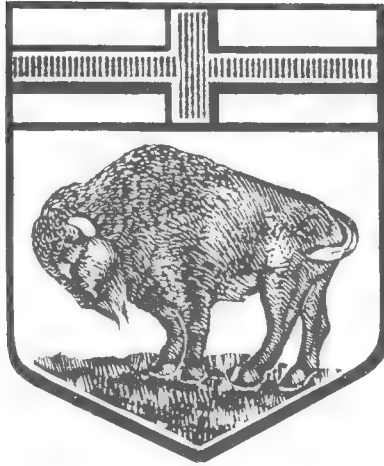
United in 1867, the name chosen was decided by one of the Fathers of Confederation, reading from the 72nd Psalm: "He shall have Dominion from Sea to Sea and from the River unto the ends of the Earth."

The Scroll on the Arms of Canada bears the legend:

A MARI USQUE AD MARE

(From Sea to Sea)

MANITOBA



Created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament the Province of Manitoba came into existence and entered the Confederation on July 15th, 1870, and embraced an area of 13,000 square miles. In 1881 its boundaries were extended, and in 1912 a further extension gave Manitoba 400 miles of seaboard with two fine harbours on the Hudson Bay, and an area of 251,832 square miles.

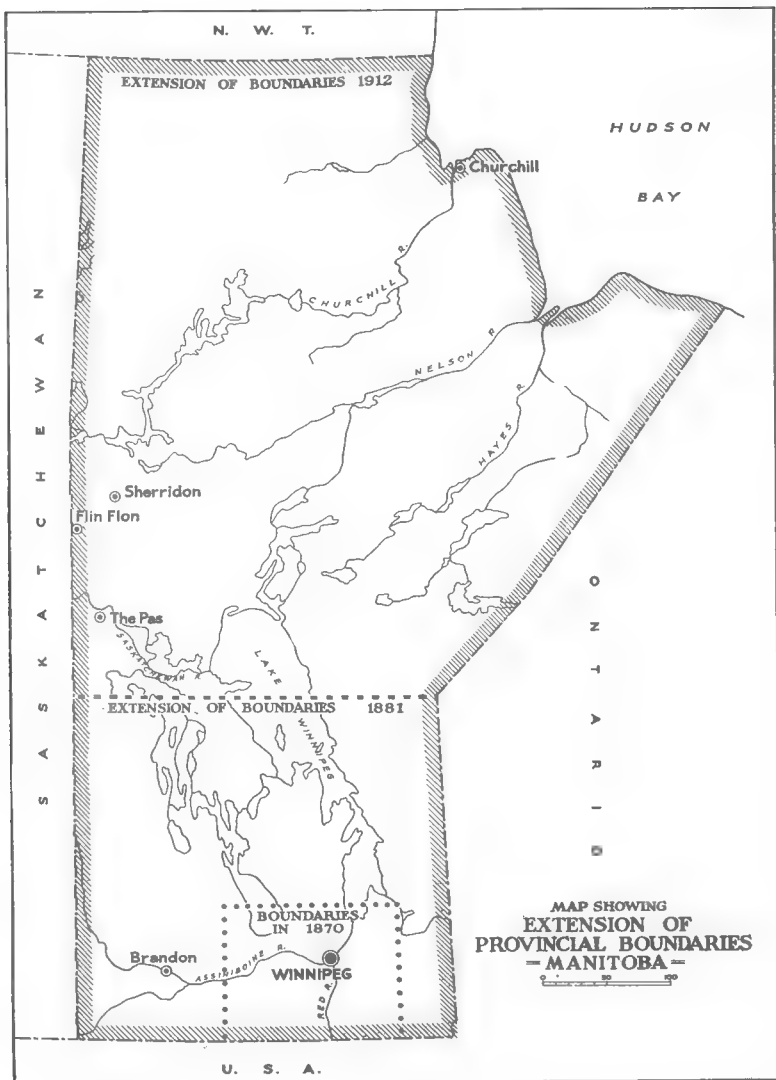
The name "Manitoba" is derived from two Indian words—"Manitou—bau," the "Spirit Strait." In the narrows of Lake Winnipeg there is an island on which the limestone is very compact and resonant. When the waves beat against the beach a curious sound was produced, which the Indians said was their God "Manitou" beating a drum. Figuratively, the name means "The Spirit's Land" or:

GOD'S PROVINCE.

Located almost equidistant between the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Manitoba is the keystone Province of the Canadian Confederation. Its history, insofar as the white race is concerned, covers a period of over three hundred years, and is a story of magic growth in power, wealth and population.

The purpose of this little volume is to make available to our visitors a few salient features of Manitoba's progress and development, which is appropriately expressed and commemorated in the symbolism of its

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.



MILESTONES IN MANITOBA HISTORY

- 1610—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson.
- 1612—Entering by way of Nelson River, Sir Thomas Button was the first white man to set foot on what is now Manitoba soil.
The British flag has flown longer continuously on Manitoba soil than on any other soil except that of Great Britain.
- 1670—Founding of the Hudson's Bay Company, and subsequent development of the fur trade.
- 1738—Sieur de la Veréndrye, the first white man, visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie.
- 1812—Lord Selkirk established the first settlement and introduced agriculture.
- 1835—Representative Council inaugurated with Governor George Simpson, President.
- 1852—Sheriff Alex Ross wrote, "The colony is not only a mere dot on the mighty map of the universe, but a dot on the map of the Hudson Bay region, a mere speck, an isolated spot in the midst of a benighted wilderness."
- 1869—Provisional Government inaugurated with Louis Riel, President.
- 1870—Province of Manitoba inaugurated and admitted into the Canadian Confederation—with His Honor A. G. Archibald as Lieutenant-Governor, and Fort Garry the seat of Provincial Government.
- 1873—City of Winnipeg incorporated, with His Worship F. E. Cornish, Q.C., as Mayor.
- 1881—First extension of Boundaries.
- 1912—Second extension of Boundaries.
- 1930—Acquisition of Natural Resources and attainment of full Provincial maturity.

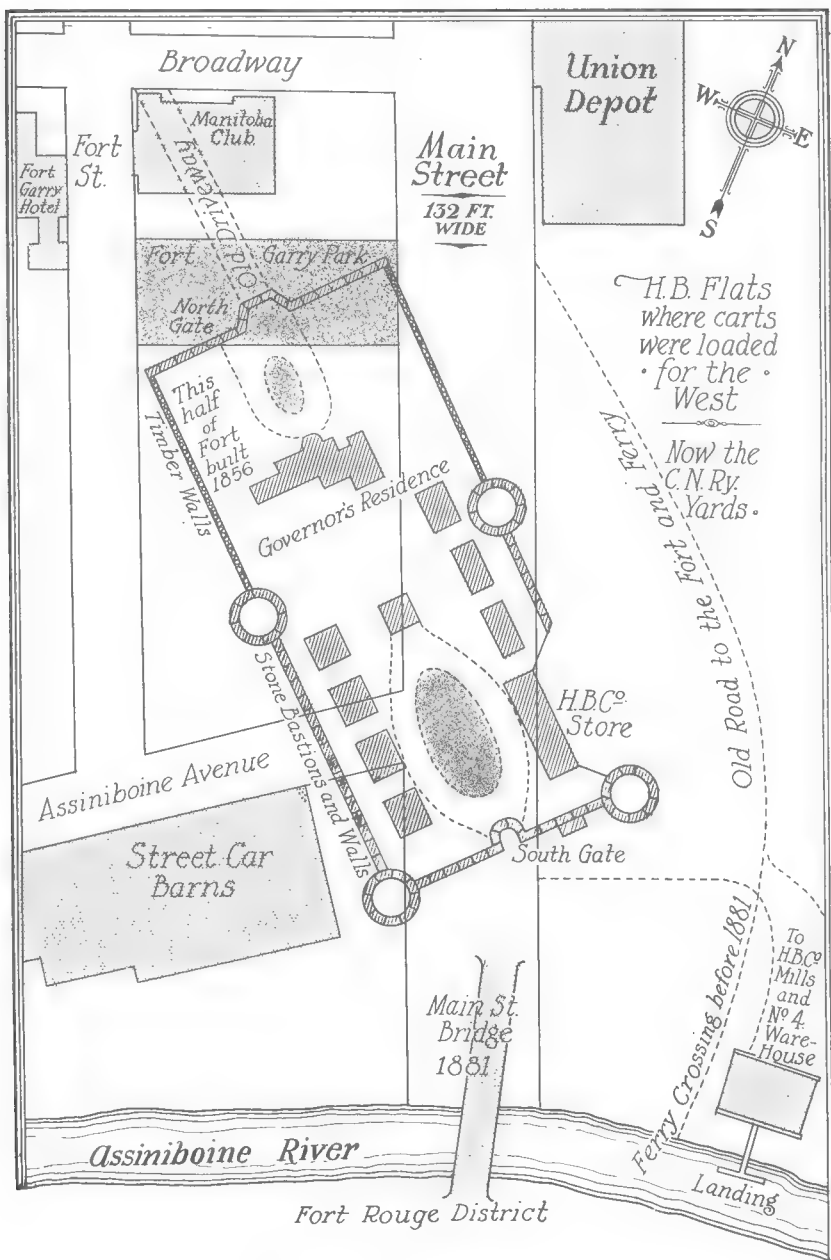
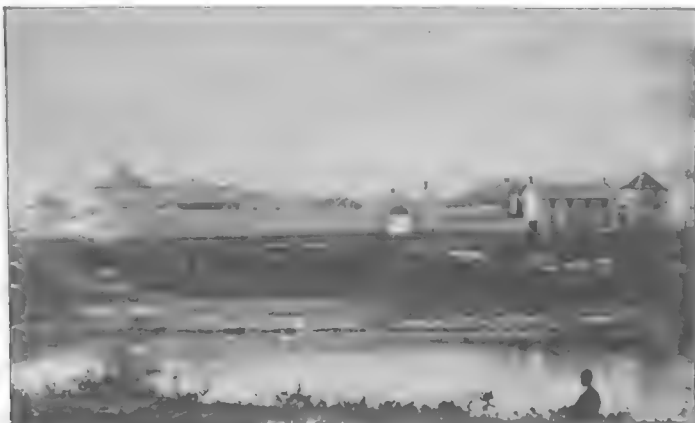


Chart showing the location of Old Fort Garry.

1866—Upper Fort Garry. Population, 215.

— Greater Winnipeg—1939 Population, 300,000.

Situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.



This Fort was built in 1821 and rebuilt in 1853. It was torn down in 1882 and 1883 to straighten the approach to Main street bridge over the Assiniboine River. The picture above shows the south side of the fort with the stone bastions at the corners and the south gate in the centre. The picture below shows what the interior of the fort was like, after passing through the south gate.



The Interior of Upper Fort Garry, 1869. Copied from a picture by H. A. Strong, Winnipeg, Manitoba. In the centre of a grass plot stood a tall flag pole from which our flag—the Union Jack—with the letters H. B. C., in the corner, was flown. The building to the right is the old H. B. Co. store and next are the houses of the married officers. On the other side are storehouses and at the end is seen the quarters of the unmarried officers and clerks, while back of that again was the Governor's residence and a little farther north was the main gateway, which is still standing in a little park near the corner of what is now Broadway and Main street. That is all that remains to mark the Western Headquarters of the Mighty Company of Adventurers who controlled this vast territory from 1670 to 1870.

Lower Fort Garry, very much like the Upper Fort shown above, is still standing, between the river bank and the Selkirk road, 18 miles north of Winnipeg, not far from St. Andrews Rapids and Locks. It is kept in first-class order and is well worth a visit. Built in 1831 from Manitoba Limestone, it demonstrates in no uncertain way the durability of this stone.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING WINNIPEG, CANADA
As Viewed from the North-West.

Manitoba's Storied Past

In the history of Manitoba there have been roughly four periods—periods of discovery and exploration; of international strife; of the fur trade and its rivalries; of the Selkirk colony; and lastly, the period of provincial history.

Intrepid adventurers seeking a mythical northwest passage to the Orient entered Hudson Bay and pioneered the way for commercial enterprises that led to the organization of the fur-trading companies. Trading and exploring went hand in hand, and the two hundred years prior to the creation of the Province are particularly associated with the Hudson's Bay Company.

At its inception two major problems confronted the Hudson's Bay Company; first, the struggle to establish and maintain a chain of trading posts on the shores of Hudson Bay and James Bay; the second, the holding of the trade against the spirited attacks of a rival nation that sought to extend its colony of New France to the shores of Hudson Bay. Fortunately for its future success, England's claim to the Hudson Bay country was confirmed by the French in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the ceding of Canada to England by France in 1763.

Organized in Montreal in 1783, the North-West Company proved a powerful rival of the Hudson's Bay Company for the fur trade of Western Canada. Rival trading posts were established at strategic points and competition was carried to such extremes that acts of violence became frequent, until a solution was effected by an amalgamation of the rival interests in 1821 under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company with headquarters at Fort Garry, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

The transition from the predominance of the fur trade began with the advent of Lord Selkirk's Red River colonists in 1812.

Selkirk's colonists were drawn mainly from the north of Scotland, and their inexperience in this new land, the lack of proper tools, seed, and initial food supplies, all helped to retard the development of the colony. But the patient and courageous struggles of the colonists in time engendered an era of slow but steady growth, marked by the usual struggle for industrial establishment and political freedom. As the colony increased in numbers and prosperity, the agitation for a more suitable form of government—whether the status of a Crown colony, or annexation to Canada—grew tense and a change was inevitable.

In 1868 steps were taken for the extension of the Dominion of Canada to include the Hudson Bay and North-West Territories, and the following year an agreement was reached by which the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered its claims to these areas.

Unfortunately the negotiations were not clearly understood by the half-breeds, who constituted the largest proportion of the population. They supposed that the transfer meant the forfeiture of their lands. In 1869, under the leadership of Louis Riel, they rebelled and attempted to set up a Provisional Government. Fort Garry was seized and utilized as headquarters for a time. On the arrival of a military expedition from the East in 1870, the insurgent leaders fled and further opposition was not attempted.

On July 15th, 1870, the Province of Manitoba was created and admitted into the recently confederated Dominion, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to establish a system of Provincial Government. The Dominion at large retained possession of the natural resources in lieu of which the Province was allowed a yearly subsidy in cash.

The establishment of responsible government saw an increasing influx of land seekers, and the importance of securing produce from the land grew in proportion. When the fertility of the prairies and the possibilities of agriculture were realized, subsistence farming, which had been the practice all over the world for uncounted centuries, was superseded by commercial agriculture that poured an enormous and growing stream of wheat abroad and stimulated the trade of Eastern Canada. To serve the ever-widening grain fields there ensued an era of railway building that carried its own consequences of manufacturing, traffic, city growth and prosperity.

Successive enlargements of its boundaries, rapid growth of population, development in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, mining, and leadership in Western Canadian development are the milestones of Manitoba's provincial history. In the Great War, 1914-18, it responded in no uncertain manner to the call of the Empire, and with the acquisition of its natural resources on the anniversary of its sixtieth birthday, it attained full provincial maturity.

The history of Manitoba is an inspiring story of a struggle waged against a hostile environment by a courageous band of pioneers and their successors who finally succeeded in transforming a barren wilderness into a land of fruitful fields and prosperous homes.

Space in this small volume allows for only a brief resume of the outstanding features in the development of Manitoba.

AREA

The original area of Manitoba in 1870 was 13,928 square miles. Because of its insignificant or suggestive appearance on the map of Canada, it was often referred to as the "Postage Stamp" province.

The increase in area of 1881 was 59,804 square miles, and of 1912, 178,100 square miles, making a total of 251,832 square miles. Of this, 224,777 square miles are land, and 27,055 square miles are covered by water.

SETTLEMENT

After the amalgamation of the fur companies, the various classes of people gradually settled down on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, with Fort Garry as the centre. Scottish settlers and retired traders gathered on the west bank of the Red River at Kildonan, the French, De Meurons, Swiss and many half-breeds, across the river at St. Boniface. Another large group of half-breeds settled at White Horse Plains on the Assiniboine River.

In 1938 there were four Incorporated Cities, thirty Incorporated Towns, twenty-two Incorporated Villages, one hundred and seventeen Rural Municipalities, and one Municipal District.

POPULATION

The total number of settlers in 1823 is said to be about 1,500. The first Dominion census, taken in 1871, shows the population to be 25,228. The figures of the last census, taken in 1936, are 711,216 persons.

The heterogeneous origin of Manitoba's population, the manifold sources of their culture, and the process of unification which is progressing towards a homogeneous posterity, are recorded in the statues and portraits that adorn both the inside and outside of the Legislative Building, and which include representatives of English, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Icelandic races.

HEALTH

In no part of Canada is the welfare of the people receiving greater attention than in Manitoba. In the administration of Legislation relating thereto the Provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare spends over two million dollars annually. As an indication of Child Welfare work within the Province, during a recent year, \$630,000 was expended in Mothers' Allowances and over \$531,000 in allowances to bereaved and dependent children. Manitoba is well to the fore with a long list of modern hospitals widely distributed and the training of nurses and social workers receives particular attention. The Old Age Pension Act came into force on September 1st, 1928.

EDUCATION

The first public school opened in 1871 with one teacher and 35 pupils. Today there are approximately 2,000 public schools with 4,500 teachers and 140,000 pupils; widespread high school opportunities, generous scholarships, a school for the deaf, an institute for the blind, and a large university with affiliated colleges.

RELIGION

There is no State church in Manitoba. Religious denominations are widely represented, and freedom of worship has permitted all creeds to thrive.

TRANSPORTATION

In its railways, its highways, and its aviation services, Manitoba is well provided with transportation facilities, except probably in some of her most northerly areas which are now in the process of development.

Waterways formed the natural avenues for the explorer, the fur trader and early settlers, with the primitive canoe in summer and the dog sleigh in winter providing the means. In 1826 Governor Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company introduced the York boat, and the unique ox cart appeared on the overland trails.

In 1859 the steamboat "Anson Northrup" appeared on the Red River, and in 1878 there were seventeen steamboats plying the lakes and rivers of the Province.

To the trails came the transport wagon, and in 1871 the first stage-coach; these connected with the steamboats and thus provided improved freighting facilities and passenger and mail service.

With settlements established and agriculture developing, the need arose for a speedier system of transportation, and thus commenced the construction of steam railroads. In 1877 the first train arrived in Winnipeg, and in 1881 there were 214 miles of track operating in Manitoba. The story of railroad development is an interesting chapter in the history of Manitoba's development.

Today there are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,472 miles of its own lines, also operates 510 miles of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,777 miles of main track. In addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District operates 110 miles of track, and the Midland 90 miles. The total is approximately 5,000 miles.

Politically the railroads have helped to create the Dominion of Canada and by providing the means for trade between East and West, between agriculture and manufactures, they made possible the fusion of the Dominion into an economic whole. It has been stated that the Dominion, by its huge land grants for railroad subsidies, built the railroads, but it was the potential assets of the prairies' rich lands, readily converted into cash, that guaranteed the flinging of the steel lines through the forbidding passes of the Rocky Mountains and across the rock-bound wastes north of Lake Superior.

Highway transportation is a modern development, and has proceeded entirely under provincial initiative.

At the inauguration of the Province in 1870 there were 700 miles of trails within the Province, and the subject of roads occupied but one small paragraph of the first annual Public Works report, which reads as follows:

"The opening up of the principal roads in the Province next engaged the attention of the Government, and the following were proceeded with without delay. The roads leading from Pembina to Winnipeg; from Winnipeg to Indian Settlement, Lower Fort Garry, and from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. All these were placed in a state of repair, and the Government also established a road on the east side of the Red River from Riviere a la Seine to where the ferry was at that time.

"I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) V. Baupre,

Superintendent of Public Works."

During the period between 1870 to 1880 the cost of road construction and maintenance was borne entirely by the Province. In 1880 all roads and road allowances within the Province were placed under the jurisdiction of the municipalities. In that year, by virtue of their incorporation under the Municipal Act, the municipalities became responsible for the construction, maintenance and control of all roads within their respective boundaries. This responsibility still remains with the municipalities with the exception of such roads which were taken over by the Province in 1925, in the formation of a Provincial Trunk Highway System consisting of approximately 1,700 miles.

By 1910 the need of better roads was felt and in that year the Legislature assented to an Act providing for the appointment of "The Highway Commissioner" whose duty it was to disseminate information respecting the construction and improvement of public roads and highways in the Province. The duties of the Highway Commissioner at this period were largely advisory in character and the Province had not yet committed itself in assuming any definite share of the cost of improving those municipal roads.

In 1912 two Acts were assented to, one of which, entitled "An Act respecting the Improvement of Highways," provided that the sum of \$200,000.00 be set aside to aid the municipalities in the construction or improvement of main public highways, within their respective boundaries, declared by the Minister of Public Works to be of sufficient public importance for the purpose of common traffic and travel.

The other Act, entitled "The Good Roads Act," provided that the Province may guarantee the debentures of any municipality undertaking the construction or improvement of a system of roads, within its boundaries, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and declared by the Minister of Public Works to be of advantage to the respective municipality as a whole.

These Acts mark the first committal by Statute on the part of the Province to assist the municipalities in contending with the general problem of road building.

By 1914 it became apparent that such assistance was inadequate to enable the municipalities to meet the demand made upon them for more and better roads, consequently the two Acts mentioned above were repealed and a new Act, entitled "The Good Roads Act, 1914" was enacted.

This latter Act provided more generous statutory commitments by the Province for the developing of systems of Municipal Roads. The results of this Provincial aid are many splendid systems of Municipal Roads, the combined mileage of which is:

18,000 miles of gravelled roads;

15,000 miles of earth roads.

In our time we have seen the methods of transportation revolutionized; in the air, on the water, and last, but not least, on the land.

The number of motorized vehicles has increased by leaps and bounds and the modern car and truck traffic, ever-increasing and faster-moving, demands more and better highways.

The highway system of Manitoba has year by year become a matter of increasing importance, and in 1925 a further development of road building was inaugurated whereby the Legislature sanctioned the construction of approximately 1,700 miles of gravel surfaced Provincial Trunk Highways. This programme was completed some years ago. For a while this class of gravel surface was adequate for our relatively small population and resources, but the dust nuisance on highways where the traffic was heaviest created a demand from the motoring public for hard-surfaced roads, and in consequence the Province now has 400 miles of hard-surfaced roads and highways of which over 200 miles is on the Trans-Canada Highway from the Ontario Boundary to Portage la Prairie.

The Province now has 1,690 miles of Provincial Trunk Highway maintained and controlled entirely by the Province.



A Manitoba Provincial Trunk Highway.

AVIATION

The development of air transportation, while comparatively recent, has made steady progress, culminating in the palatial air liners which are now about to link Canada from Coast to Coast.

The aeroplane is an important means of transportation in the northern areas of Manitoba, particularly in the development of the Mining Industry. Through its agency, mines are in operation in out-of-the-way places, communities have been established and the equipment, supplies, and man-power essential to their development has been transported from southern bases.

The carrying of mail constitutes an important part of its business, and passenger travel by air is becoming quite popular in the Province.

The Manitoba Government Air Service, under the direction of the Provincial Forester, renders valuable aid in the work of forest patrol.

SHIPPING

Establishment of shipping routes and harbour facilities are developing at the ocean port of Churchill on Hudson Bay.

COMMUNICATIONS

For mail service with the outside world the early settlers were dependent upon the trader, traveller and stage coach. The mail service of Canada is maintained by the Dominion Government and the extension of the Dominion in 1867 brought Manitoba within the orbit of a national postal service at which time the transportation of mail was as fast as steamer and horse could travel. The expansion of mail service has kept pace with the rapid growth of the Province, and today Manitoba shares all the benefits of a national postal service with world-wide connections which includes Air Mail Service.

The first telegraph operated in 1871 and developed concurrently with the railways. Today, Manitoba is provided with a wide-spread telegraph service operated by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways.

Telephone service dates back to 1880, at which time a private exchange was established in Winnipeg. Two years later exchanges were established in Brandon and Portage la Prairie. In 1908 the Manitoba Government took over the system and extended its facilities to the smallest and remotest towns in the Province. Since 1923 the Manitoba Telephone System has owned and operated one of the highest powered radio stations in Canada, "CKY, Winnipeg," as well as a modern, satellite station at Brandon, both being self-supporting.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, the basic industry of Manitoba, was introduced by the Red River colonists, who in 1815 produced enough wheat to provide for the wants of the settlement. This marked the beginning of wheat growing in Manitoba, an industry that has made the Province known throughout the entire world, by the introduction of a cereal that has become famous in every civilized land, "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." The first export of wheat was made in 1876 when 857 bushels were shipped from Winnipeg to Toronto. In 1915, one hundred years after the first little crop was harvested by hand, the fields of Manitoba yielded nearly 97 million bushel of this cereal alone, besides great quantities of oats, barley and flax.

But Manitoba was not to live by grain alone. Livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and honey, were soon adding to her exportable surplus and stimulating the growth of other industries.

While Agriculture is undoubtedly Manitoba's basic industry, recent years has witnessed a rapid growth of manufacturing in urban centres.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Anticipating the acquisition of its natural resources, the Manitoba Government in 1928 created the Department of Mines and Natural Resources to supervise and implement their conservation and development. The mineral production of the Province has increased enormously since 1928, in gold, silver and base metals.

With its wealth of mineral possibilities unexploited, the fact that a large part of the Province is underlain by Precambrian rocks gave an interest to prospecting for minerals. The search has proved satisfactory.

The search for gold continues, and to the producing mines of the Eastern mineral fields continued efforts are being directed to increase the gold output of such mines as the Central Manitoba, Long Lake, San Antonio and Rice Lake.

Areas in northwestern Manitoba, such as Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon, have placed the Province in an enviable position as producers of copper, zinc, gold and silver. In northeastern Manitoba recent promising gold discoveries have occurred and much mining activity is in progress in this district.



A Manitoba Mine.

The mottled limestone of Manitoba is now well known throughout the Dominion as the finest of building stones as well as for interior decorating. Excellent marble is mined along the Hudson Bay Railway, and is also found along the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Silica sand, suitable for glass manufacture is mined at Black Island, and pottery clay is obtained from Punk Island in Lake Winnipeg.

Manitoba has long been noted for its fur catch and the quality of the furs produced, and is a veritable hunter's paradise. Deer and moose are found in large numbers, and large herds of caribou roam the northern portions of the Province. Wild geese and ducks are plentiful and widely distributed, and there is no better sport shooting than on the marches of Manitoba. Partridge and prairie chicken are abundant and afford excellent sport, and conservation measures are being carefully enforced to maintain the stock. Manitoba is also favoured with many species of beautiful and attractive song birds, which adds much to the enjoyment of the great out-of-doors.

The rivers, streams and lakes of Manitoba provide excellent sport for the angler. In the southeastern portion of Manitoba there are numerous lakes, easily accessible from the highways, where good fishing may be enjoyed. The best grayling fishing in the world is found in the Deer River in northern Manitoba.

The inland fisheries of Manitoba rank second in volume amongst the provinces of the Dominion, and as such, are a very important factor in the economic life of the Province. The annual production of the commercial fisheries of Manitoba is approximately 30,000,000 pounds, consisting of whitefish, pickerel, saugers and perch, the two former predominating. Approximately ninety percent of this production is exported, chiefly to the United States.

The forested area of Manitoba amounts to about thirty-seven percent of the total area, and is covered with forests of commercial value.



A Manitoba Pulp and Paper Mill.

The total stand of merchantable timber is estimated at 3,751 million cubic feet, of which 3,583 million cubic feet is accessible. The accessible stands consist of 1,370 million feet board measure of softwood; 1,190 million feet board measure hardwood saw material; and 30,000,000 cords of pulpwood, etc.

Manitoba has set aside for forest reserves six separate areas containing 2,400,000 acres. These reserves are permanently reserved for the growing of timber under scientific management, the maintenance of the water supply on the head waters of important streams, and the protection of fish and game. The forest reserves contain numerous beautiful lakes and wooded scenery, and are of great value as summer resorts to the people of Manitoba as well as for tourists, and all are easily accessible over Manitoba's excellent system of highways which extends to all parts of the Province south of The Pas.

Amongst Manitoba's assets, water power occupies a foremost place because of the facilities it provides for the development of her other great natural resources. The rapid development of the mining, pulp and paper and general manufacturing industries, with their concomitant growth in urbanization with its numerous demands for domestic, commercial and municipal service power, have combined to stimulate hydraulic development to a point surpassing even the most sanguine predictions of a few years ago.

The power plants already constructed have an ultimate capacity of 650,000 horsepower, and the undeveloped power resources of Manitoba amount from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 horsepower.

Manitoba is now also a Maritime Province with a coastline of over 400 miles. The seaport is Churchill, situated about 500 miles northeast of The Pas. Here nature has provided a magnificent harbour with breakwaters consisting of rocky cliffs enclosing a tidal basin of six miles in length and from one to two and one-half miles in width at low water. The Dominion Government has constructed docks and docking facilities, also a modern grain elevator and storage plant with a capacity of two and one-half million bushels, complete in every respect with loading gallery and spouts and all equipment necessary for the rapid handling of grain. Port and railway facilities have been completely provided.



There is an Abundance of Wild Life in Manitoba



Lumbering is a Basic Manitoba Industry.

RECREATION

Manitoba has a wide range of recreational resources in the enjoyment of which her visitors are cordially invited to join her own people.

In 1930 the Riding Mountain National Park was established by the Dominion Government and set aside as a playground for the use and enjoyment of the people and as a game sanctuary for wild life for all time.

Located on the timbered summit of the Manitoba escarpment in the west-central part of the Province it is within easy reach of the great majority of urban and rural residents and convenient of access by non-residents.

Wild life is plentiful in the park. Elk, moose, deer, bears, beavers and several other species are to be seen roaming in a free state. Numerous spring-fed lakes provide for swimming, boating and canoeing, and the needs of the visitor are well supplied.

The highways of Manitoba are particularly inviting to the camping motorist, and the scenic attractions are pleasing. Extensive areas of island-studded lakes connected by winding streams broken by numerous rapids and waterfalls provide ideal settings for camping and canoeing.

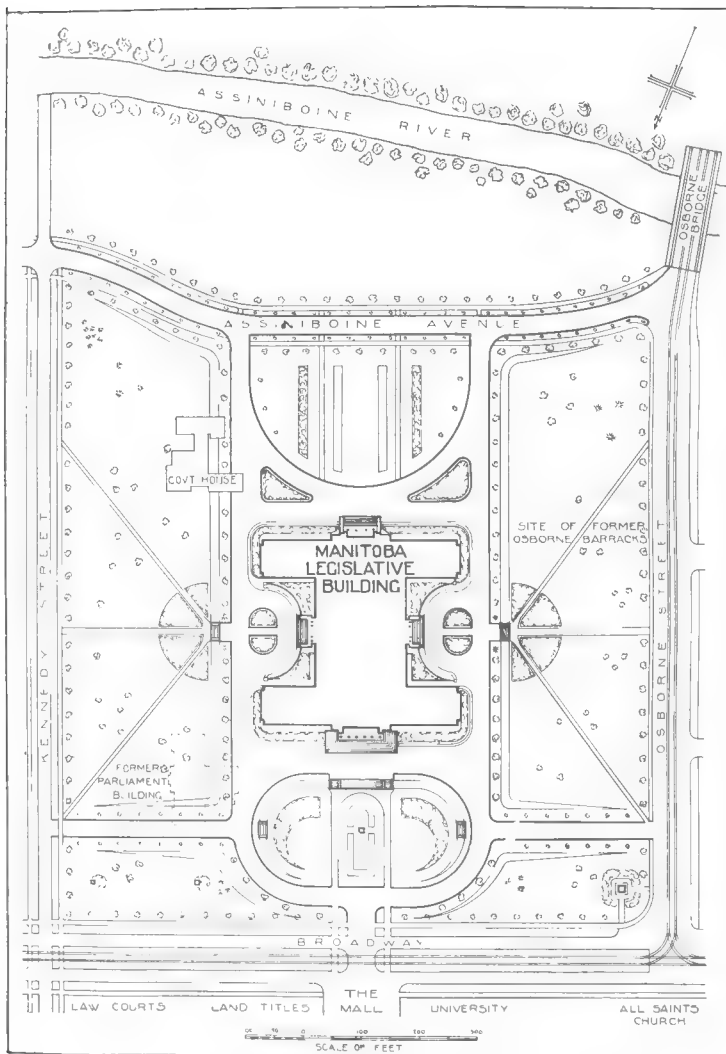
The more remote parts of the Province provide for big game hunting and fishing, and within easy reach of a number of highways there are some excellent wing shooting areas.

Manitoba has a number of historic sites and structures of unusual interest which add to the attractions of a holiday tour.

The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba, located in the Legislative Building furnishes upon request, free information, highway maps, descriptive literature, road and weather reports, fishing and hunting regulations to all who are desirous of enjoying a vacation in Manitoba.

To commemorate the expansion and progress accomplished during the first fifty years of Manitoba's existence as a Province, there was erected the LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.

This building depicts, in the symbolism of its many parts and features, an eloquent story of the faith, hopes and fears that stimulated and inspired the pioneers and their successors throughout their long and arduous struggle of transforming a barren wilderness into a fruitful field. Its culminating feature, the GOLDEN BOY, arising out of these accomplishments of the past, symbolizes the Glorious Spirit of Eternal Youth carrying aloft the Torch of Civilization and Liberty, which typifies Manitoba's faith and hope for its future welfare.



The plan shown above gives a clear idea as to the grounds upon which the building is located and will also serve to show the general form or layout of the building itself which is 328 feet from north to south and 337 feet from east to west. The Bronze Boy on the dome holds a torch which is 255 feet above ground level. The plan shows also the location of Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence, built in 1880, and shows, too, the site of the old Legislative building erected in 1880 and razed in 1919. Fort Osborne built in 1870 occupied the western side of the grounds. The whole plot contains about 30 acres, bounded on the south by the Assiniboine River, with Broadway on the north, Kennedy street on the east and Osborne street on the west.



The Golden Boy



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—North Portico.

This Portico, of noble dimensions, consists of six fluted columns with Ionic Capitals, supporting an entablature, terminating in a Pediment enclosing a tympanum group in high relief, by Albert Hodge, of England. This group, which presents an allegory pictured in stone portraying the development of Manitoba is described on the next page. On the lawn in front of the building is the seated figure of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, 1837—1901. This is by Sir George Frampton, of England.



THE PEDIMENT

This group symbolises an ideal on which a Nation is being built and embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, even as all Canadians should do in thought and action, if we purpose to grow as a Nation, in the spirit of the motto of Canada: "A Mari Usque Ad Mare"—"From Sea to Sea."

At the east end a nautical steering wheel denotes the Atlantic, while away to the west a hand holds Neptune's trident, representing the Pacific Ocean.

*In the centre is Manitoba, "The Keystone Province." There she sits with the lictors' staves across her knees, in the position of authority. In the noon-day sunshine she faces the north, where her untapped resources are waiting to provide many of the commodities necessary for her development.

Turning again to the east, we see a reclining figure, the "Contented man" quite satisfied, with no thought of moving. But near at hand is the Spirit of Progress typified by a woman, who appeals to him to arise and go to Manitoba, the land of promise and opportunity in order to realize his own possibilities and to join in work for the betterment of humanity.

Next is a female figure "Europa" leading the bull, suggesting the migration of many people of Europe to this land of hope, to participate in the fulfilment of its destiny.

In the place of honor on Manitoba's right hand is the group, the Man, Woman and Child, signifying the family, the vital unit in the social structure. In assigning this favored position to the family, Manitoba proclaims that her first consideration will always be the welfare of humanity, in the realization of which rests her true advancement.

On the right are two figures with arms entwined typifying Labor and Capital working in harmony, and close at hand a jar from which flows honey, showing that collaboration on the part of these two brings beneficent results.

Next we have a plow, drawn by a team of powerful horses, driven by a muscular male figure, and through these we acknowledge Mother Earth as the fruitful benefactress of man and that labor provides the means by which her bounty is obtained.

Thus by the tiller of the soil are the fruits of the earth produced and, as shown by the next group of figures, delivered to Manitoba for distribution, in keeping with her policy of working for the welfare of humanity.

THE SPHINX

On either side of the Pediment is a huge Sphinx, which puts to us the age-long riddle of the universe, the solution of which means abundant life, the failure to solve which means destruction.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING - South Portico.

The southern entrance faces on Assiniboine Avenue and the grounds slope gently toward the Assiniboine River which joins with the Red River about half a mile farther east and the waters from the far west and from the south unite and flow on through Winnipeg and St. Boniface, past old Fort Douglas, old Kildonan, St. Andrews, Lower Fort Garry, and Selkirk until about fifty miles farther north they empty into Lake Winnipeg.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome.
View of the dome from the east as seen over the tree tops.



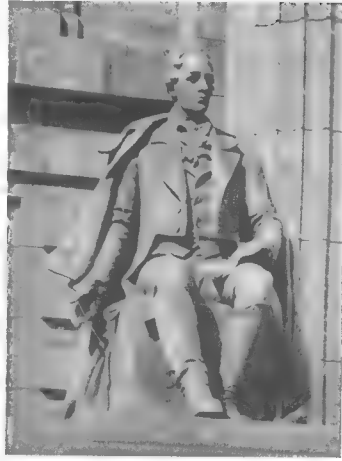
THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—West Portico.

The East and West Porticos are similar in design and embellishments. Two pairs of fluted columns with Ionic capitals support a Pediment with plain tympanum. Above on the parapet are symbolic groups, sculptured in stone, typifying the spirits of Peace and War respectively. Flanking the entrances are statues of men whose names will ever live in Canadian History.

AT EAST ENTRANCE



SIEUR DE LA VERENDRYE—1738
Explorer



LORD SELKIRK—1812
Colonizer

AT WEST ENTRANCE



GENERAL WOLFE—1759
Hero of Quebec



LORD DUFFERIN—1877
Man of Vision



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Tower and Dome.

Rising majestically, in five distinct stages, to a height of 180 feet above the main roof level, the fourth stage, the Colonnade, is a Classical Building in itself. Springing from the four corners of the Colonnade are four groups of statuary, carved from models supplied by Mr. Bernie Rhind, R.A., Edinburgh, Scotland.



AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY



ART



SCIENCE

AGRICULTURE—ART—INDUSTRY—SCIENCE

These groups of statuary are at the corners of the Tower as shown on the last page and above these the Dome rises, terminating in a cupola, at about 240 feet above grade level. Surmounting the cupola is a youthful figure in golden bronze shown in the pose of a runner, who carries in his right hand a torch and on his left arm a sheaf of wheat. This figure is 13 feet 6 inches high and symbolizes

ETERNAL YOUTH
the Spirit of
ENTERPRISE



LINKING THE AGES—WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

Lying on the parapet on either side of the Pediment is an Egyptian Andro-Sphinx paying a tribute to ancient Egypt, the cradle of Civilization.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA
As Seen at Night.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The Manitoba Legislative Building is a fitting home for our Province, typifying, as it does, the Spirit of Progress. That which is best in the Past has been preserved and wrought by the hand of the Present into this structure, emblematic of Manitoba—"The Land of the Great Spirit."

That this spirit might be appropriately expressed, a competition was opened to all architects within the British Empire. Out of sixty-seven plans submitted, that of Frank Worthington Simon, F.R.I.B.A., Liverpool, England, was selected as the most suitable for our Legislative Building. The building was formally opened on the fiftieth anniversary of the Province, July 15th, 1920. Today, in Simon's handiwork we see expressed all that architecture should mean to the life of a nation. In the words of Ruskin, the Master of Architects—

Architecture is the art that so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by men for whatsoever use, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power and pleasure.

Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build for ever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for; and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, "See, this our fathers did for us."

The Past has made a very worthy contribution to the Manitoba Legislative Building. Countless years ago, a world teeming with fern-like vegetation and aquatic life laid down its deposits in the region we now call Tyndall. As the æons rolled by, these were converted into beautiful, mosaic-like, tapestried stone. A comparatively few years ago this was discovered by man and on account of its qualities of beauty and endurance was utilized in the construction of the Building.

From ancient Greece, the nation that excelled in fine arts, we borrowed its Grecian figures, lighting and sculpture. From Egypt we took the inscrutable sphinx and mounted one on either side of the parapet above the main entrance, as a constant reminder that even as in the past so today it devolves upon man to become responsible for the solution of life's problems, and that only as the right solution is found will success and happiness attend his efforts. From the old Babylonian civilization we transposed its law-givers and used them as an inspiration in the Legislative Chamber. From Rome, the great towered city of the Middle Ages, we transplanted its dome, that the eye of man might be carried upward to the Maker of the Universe. And, as a symbol that sound progress is achieved only as one builds on the best in the Past, we have crowned all with the golden bronze figure of Eternal Youth, the Spirit of Enterprise—the French sculptor, Gardet's conception of the spirit of our West.

Each part of the building has its own particular message, yet all combine to form a majestic whole. On approaching the building from the east the spirit of the explorer cannot but course through one's veins as he gazes upon the heroic stone figures of La Verendrye on the left, and Lord Selkirk on the right. The former was the first white man to open up our West. In 1738 he explored our country and built Fort Rouge, the red fort, on the south side of the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the memory of which still lingers with us today in the district known as Fort Rouge. The latter was the great colonizer, who perceived in the western wilderness of the early nineteenth century our present land of happy homes, and to this end brought out Manitoba's forefathers.

On approaching the building from the west, one is impressed with the power of vision. On the left the dauntless figure of Wolfe arrests the eye. He it was who saw Canada as one of the units of the British Empire, and that this dream might be realized, laid down his life in 1759. On the right is the statue of the third Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, the first great statesman to visit our West and envision its future possibilities. In 1877 he spoke these words in Winnipeg: "Manitoba is destined to be the keystone of a mighty arch of sister provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

But most impressive of all is the main, northern entrance. Before ascending the steps our glance is arrested by the six fluted columns of stone with Ionic capitals and the entablature above. In the latter, Albert Hodge, of England, has portrayed in stone an allegory of our great Dominion. The Atlantic is represented on the east by a nautical steering wheel and the Pacific on the west, by a hand holding Neptune's trident. In the centre sits regal Manitoba, the Key Province of the West, with a family group at her right hand, indicating that in this province family welfare is the first consideration of the State. On her left is typified in two figures entwined the harmonious co-operation of Labor and Capital, productive of beneficent results as evidenced by the flowing jar of honey at their feet. To the east of the family group is "Europea" leading a bull, representative of virile, European immigration, while the central figure to the west, composed of a powerful team of horses drawing a plow and directed by a stalwart man, indicates that from Morther Earth shall man derive his bounty by the application of Labor and Industry.

As one enters the building, certain features worthy of note should not be overlooked. Possibly nowhere will one find a more impressive view than that of the Grand Staircase. From the floor of pinkish grey Tennessee marble bordered by black Vermont and Verde Antique, it rises with broad steps of Italian marble, outlined by a railing of fossil-marked stone. On either side, mounted as if on guard, stands the emblem of our Province, the buffalo, sculptured by Gardet of Paris. Looking up, one can see numerous arches illumined by softly shaded Pompeian bronze green lamps, that carry the eye beyond into far-stretching corridors. Above, through the ceiling of ground glass, the rays of the sun shed a soft brilliance.

As one ascends the staircase and looks back, four Grecian figures, carved in stone, upholding the cornice of the north wall, arrest the attention. These have been modelled from some of the finest figures in Grecian sculpture as found in "The Porch of Maidens," in Athens, and are known as the Caryatidæ. Their lightly draped, graceful forms adorned with crowns of laurel and palm, stand as if ready to unlock the buried secrets of the past by means of their scrolls and keys.

From this cameo-like offering of an ancient civilization, we turn to face the great Brangwyn mural painting under the dome, a noted artist's interpretation of one phase of our Christian era. There, the Great War stands out in all its lurid detail. In the background, ruthless cannon deal out death and destruction, and through the smoke one glimpses the ruined arches of a church and stripped trees with shattered limbs, signifying that nothing is sacred in war. Before a roadside shrine of the Madonna and Child a soldier kneels, typical of the faith that reigned supreme in the ranks, even in War's darkest moments. In the foreground trees divide the picture into three units, each representing a different phase of the Great War. To the left are soldiers digging trenches. Near them are French peasants whose peaceful pursuits have been suddenly checked by the war. Close by is a soldier playing on an accordion, indicating the cheerful spirit of the boys. In the central unit is pictured War's tragedy—broken, suffering humanity—Love's sacrifice that others might live in peace. In the right-hand group is represented the commissariat side of the army—men with their supplies of bully beef and drinks, from which they derive strength and sustenance to carry on. The bright spring flowers and blades of grass in the foreground indicate Nature's desire for healing, peace and harmony, their interpretation being that only when man is following peaceful pursuits is he attune with Nature.

In deep contemplation we turn from gazing on this picture, to enter the door of the Legislative Chamber, where fifty-five members meet each year to frame the laws of our Province. Surely the quiet dignity and superb grandeur of the whole building culminates in this room! A large horse-shoe shaped chamber, sixty-nine feet in diameter, opens out before us. A subdued light carries the eye from the indefinable soft blue of the rug with its gold border to the blue of the leather chairs in their dark walnut background and thence upward to the azure blue of the ceiling studded with golden stars. The decoration of the whole chamber is expressive of a harmony woven around the theme, "The Origin of Legislation."

The central figure in the allegory is that of Justice portrayed in Tack's mural painting above the Speaker's chair. No longer Justice stands, a blind figure meting out punishment, but with her ear attune to Wisdom, who stands at her right, and her mind seeking Knowledge, the figure at her left, she stands alert and far-seeing, the

personification of Beneficence. Her hand is outstretched to Humanity—the mother and her child, the rich and the poor, the old and the young. On either side flourishes the “Tree of Life” with its golden fruit, indicating that Justice shall be the heritage of all generations, and in the foreground are verdant grass and flowers.

On tablets below appear the names of the five great legislators of the world—Confucius (China), Lycurgus (Greece), Alfred (England), Justinian (Rome), and Manu (India).

In the ceiling are seven cherubic figures holding scrolls, each indicating a period of legislation—the Egyptian, the Roman, the Hebrew, the Babylonian, the Grecian, the Hindoo, and in the central panel the Magna Charta, which forms the basis of our civil and religious liberties.

At the apex of the gallery arches are the names of the five great Codes of Law—Codex Justinianus, Codex Leviticus, Codex Napoleon, Codex Gregorianus, and Codex Julius Cæsar.

Between the gallery arches are six figures representing the spiritual and moral virtues—Tolerance (a single figure), Fortitude, Prudence, Temperance (a group), Mercy (two figures), Magnanimity (a single figure), Faith, Hope and Charity (a group), and Understanding (two figures).

The guardian spirits of the Chamber, representing the spirit of sacrifice in the late war, are symbolized by two heroic figures, Courage-Vigilance and Sacrifice-Loyalty.

The decorations would not be complete without reference to the two massive bronze statues by Gardet, set in niches in the wall, that of Moses, to the Speaker's right, and Solon, the Greek law-giver, to the left.

The allegory is fittingly interpreted as follows:

If we make proper use of the Wisdom and Knowledge gained through the storied past, collected and handed down to us by the Great Teachers, Philosophers and Lawgivers of every age and race, we should enact here in this Chamber the right kind of legislation and in our daily dealings with our fellowmen and women be Tolerant, Temperate and Magnanimous. Use Fortitude in adversity, Mercy in triumph, and give Consideration and Understanding to the viewpoint of others.

Thus, with Faith in our destiny, stimulated and emboldened with Hope and the spirit of Charity, we as a people can go on and build up a future on the sure foundation of Justice. And if Justice prevails, then the nations of the earth are healed and the world would in Truth become as a flowery field.

As we pass out of the Legislative Chamber, our eyes are carried upward to the vista of the dome as it sheds its luminous light to the great depths below and accentuates the blackness of the Mystic Star in its Pool of Marble.

It is no wonder, as we leave the building, we turn back for one more lingering look. Unconsciously our eyes mount upward, past the four groups of statuary—Agriculture, Industry, Science and Art, to the figure of the Golden Bronze Boy poised aloft on the dome. This is Eternal Youth, the Spirit of Enterprise, Gardet's interpretation of the spirit of our West.

An incident in connection with this figure may be taken by us as a message of faith in our land. It was cast in a foundry in France about seventy miles from Paris. During the war the foundry was bombed and completely destroyed, this figure alone emerging unharmed from the wreckage. Hastily it was rushed to a seaport and placed on board a boat bound for America, but before the boat drew out of port it was commandeered for the transport of American troops. For two years the boy lay in the hold of the vessel, travelling back and forth in the war zone, in constant danger of being torpedoed. Finally, the war over, it was landed in New York and from there shipped to Winnipeg.

Its attitude is that of a runner, indicating that we are not content to stand still. As we look we will note that the face of the runner is turned northward. He who is counted worthy to enter the race must be able to face unflinchingly, if necessary, the bitter blasts of the Arctic. He, also, who would become a torch-bearer must have

vision that reaches far beyond his native haunts—instead of dreary wastes to the Northland he must be able to visualize the great Cambrian region with its wealth of mineral resources; lakes teeming with fish; forests, their arms outstretched with pulp-wood, wilds abounding in valuable furs; mighty rivers latent with power; a port, with industries' ships thronging its waters.

Under the left arm of the runner is carried a sheaf of golden grain, typifying that labor provides the means by which man's bounty is obtained. And in his right, uplifted hand is a torch—the call of Eternal Youth to join in the race, to carry the light of education, of high ideals, of noble aspirations, to the furthestmost parts of the Province. This is the call that comes to us today—

Only have vision and bold enterprise,
No task too great for those of unsealed eyes;
The future stands with outstretched hands,
Press on and claim the world's supremacies.

M.F.

A YOUNG MANITOBAN'S RENDITION

THE GOLDEN BOY

A shining figure framed in cloud,
The Golden Boy looks calmly down;
Above all sounds of party strife
He watches o'er a wide-spread town:
Forever poised in graceful flight,
Through wind and rain, through snow and sleet;
His torch aloft—beneath an arm,
The sheaf of Manitoba wheat.

Beyond the city's surge and hum,
The life that clamors at his feet,
Far blue domed distances are his
Where sky and rolling prairie meet:
The epic of a province lies
Outspread on city street and plain—
A page whereon his seeking eyes
May read of history's march again.

Across the legislative dome
Swift decades pass in sun and snow;
And, as a people's voice commands,
The legislators come and go:
But still the Golden Boy looks down,
In splendid solitude to stand,
A Hermes in each day's new beam—
A symbol of this western land!

—BY NOREEN MOORE, WINNIPEG.

(Courtesy of *Winnipeg Free Press*.)



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.

The floor is laid with grey Tennessee marble slabs, relieved by diamonds of black Vermont marble, all in
 duplicate identical pattern. The walls are also relieved by diamonds of black Vermont marble.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.

From the Scarping Entrance the vestibule and the central portion of the Grand Staircase Hall, with its massive limestone columns and arches, the bronze Bison and the Italian marble staircase.

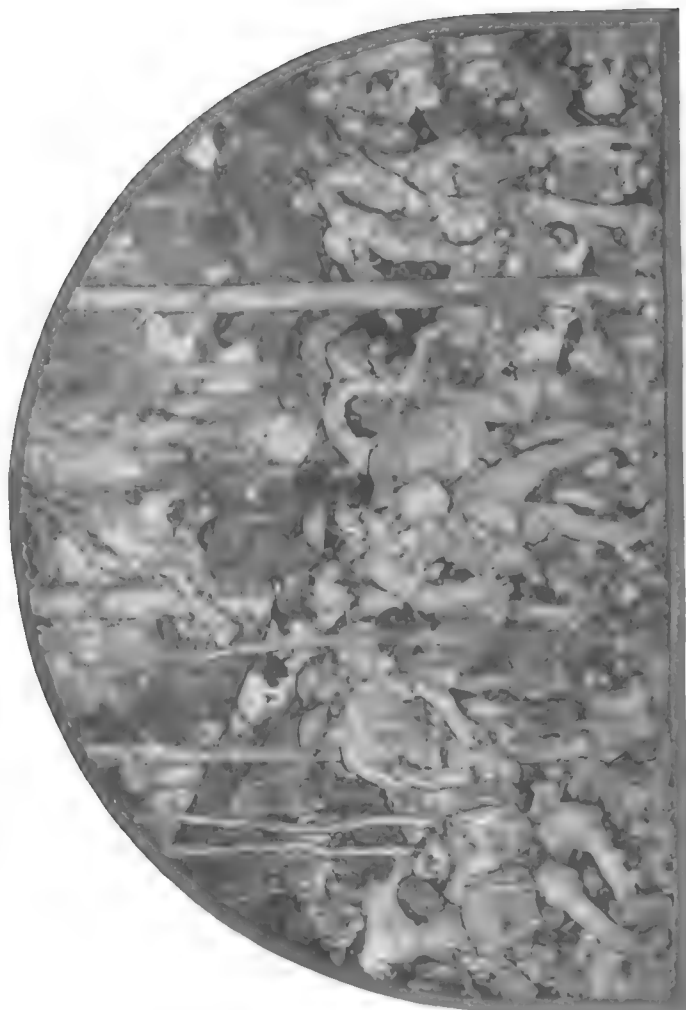


THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Grand Staircase Hall.

The walls of this finely proportioned Hall are of our own Manitoba fossil-marked limestone and on the first, second and third floors, arches open through on all sides to the corridors. The general effect of this arrangement is that of galleries surrounding the Hall, giving a feeling of spaciousness which makes it a proper setting for MANITOBA'S EMBLEM—THE BISON—IN BRONZE.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Grand Staircase Hall
 As you pass under the Arch into the Hall, pause for a moment, look up the staircase and your attention will be held by the Brangwyn mural paintings which face the Dome Rotunda immediately over the door of the Assembly Chamber.



THE BRANGWYN MURAL

The picture shown above is by Frank Brangwyn of London, England, one of the World's greatest mural painters and it depicts various Army activities as seen along the front in France during the Great War, 1914 to 1918.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome Rotunda.

The radial floor is in a classical design, using Tennessee marble as a base and Vermont and Verde Antique to work out the details, of which the Greek key border is the predominating feature. A balustrade of Italian marble surrounds the centre well and if you lean on the balustrade and look down you can see

The Mystic Black Star in its Pool of Marble.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Pool of the Black Star.

This Pool is immediately under the Great Dome and if you lean on the circular balustrade in the Rotunda, as shown in this picture, and look down you can see the Star floating in the centre of the Pool, as depicted on the next page. There it lies, quiet, solitary, empty, a marble pool, its grey and agate colored surface glowing with the reflected lamp light which strikes deep into the hard and polished marble, and in its centre—a large Black Star with eight points. There are four entrances into the Pool, and three steps down to it and it is a perfect circle. Four gateways, and sixteen pillars, and between the groups of pillars are lamps, bronze-green lamps, resting on bronze monsters, which clutch onto marble pedestals to sustain their green stems, upon which are balanced the lamps like large saucers of sunlight, and beneath each lamp, drawn boldly out of the green metal, is the head of a woman with braided hair; and the head of a man with the curly hair of a satyr.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Pool of the Black Star.
As Viewed from the Floor Above.

There should be an Altar here, and a Priest, and the image of a god, and a victim, and a curved knife, and a circle of white-robed worshippers around the outer edge of the Pool, and the Victim should be on the Altar and the curved knife should flash; the floor is stained; dull red stains are trickling through the black veins of the marble. Of course there is nothing like this. A citizen or two passes through one or the other of the entrances and look aimlessly, indifferently, vacantly at this pool of fascination, WALK OVER THE BLACK STAR and go out and vanish. There it is, ancient, secret, mystic; walked over by modern citizens, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.—“THE POOL OF THE BLACK STAR,” an Extract from “Under the Dome,” by T. B. R. in Man. Free Press.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Caryatides.

Flanked by two pairs of coupled columns, on the third floor level of the north wall of the Grand Staircase Hall, a primitive and modified reproduction of the portico of the Erechtheum an Athenian temple erected in 408 B.C., and often referred to as the Porch of Maidens. The figures were carved by the Piccini Brothers, New York, from models supplied by the late Albert Hodge, R.A., London.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING.
The Grand Staircase.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—
North Corridor, Second Floor.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—
West Corridor, Second Floor.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome Rotunda.

Within the circle of the Rotunda are four stone pedestals from which rise coupled Corinthian columns, between each pair of columns are lighting fixtures, and above each fixture, near the level of the base of the Capitals will be seen a Minerva-like head with the conventional long and dress carved in high relief, and all in our Manitoba limestone.

MANITOBA'S LEGISLATURE

The Act creating the Province of Manitoba made provision for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor and the establishment of a bi-cameral Legislature; an upper chamber: the Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; and a Legislative Assembly elected by the popular vote. The seat of Government was to be at Fort Garry or within one mile thereof.

The first Legislature assembled on March 15th, 1871.

In 1876 the Legislative Council was abolished, and since that date the Legislature has been uni-cameral.

The original mace of the Legislature was a wooden one; the head was carved from the hub of a Red River cart wheel by one of the men who came up with the Wolseley Expedition and was gilded by Premier H. J. Clarke. The stem of the mace came out of the flag staff of the Expeditionary Force. The mace was saved from the fire that destroyed the first Legislative Building in 1873, and continued in service until 1884 when the present one was procured.

The old mace and the cushion it rested on may still be seen in the Provincial Library.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, CANADA, 1939

HIS HONOUR WILLIAM JOHNSTON TUPPER, K.C.
Lieutenant-Governor

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BRACKEN,
*Premier,
President of The Executive Council,
Minister in Charge of Manitoba Power Commission,
Provincial Secretary,
Railway Commissioner.*

THE HONOURABLE W. R. CLUBB,
*Minister of Public Works,
Minister of Labour.*

THE HONOURABLE W. J. MAJOR, K.C.,
*Attorney-General,
Municipal Commissioner,
Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.*

THE HONOURABLE J. S. McDIARMID,
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

THE HONOURABLE I. B. GRIFFITHS,
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.

THE HONOURABLE S. S. GARSON, K.C.,
Provincial Treasurer.

THE HONOURABLE IVAN SCHULTZ, K.C.,
Minister of Education.

THE HONOURABLE D. L. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

THE HONOURABLE SAUVEUR MARCOUX,
Minister without Portfolio.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The Chamber is horseshoe in form with a radius of 34 feet 6 inches on the circular part and the Speaker's chair is on the dais at the south or open end of the horseshoe, while just above is the Press Gallery, circling all round the Apse.

The color note over all is a soft restful blue. A blue carpet with a golden line near the border is framed in by the black marble which forms the base for the first row of desks.

The desks and chairs, sixty in number, are walnut with an inlaid line of ebony and the chairs are upholstered in blue leather which carries the harmony of tone color from the carpet to the decorative work on the walls above. The chairs are arranged in three tiers rising from the sunken floor in the centre up to the general floor level which is paved with square cork tiles.

Back of this the plastered wall, painted a softly-shining cream tone, rises from a black marble base, up to the cornice running right around the Chamber.

Above the cornice are large arches opening into the public galleries and between the arches and on the walls above and carried onto the ceiling are the Tack Murals conveying their message of Legislation from the Past and the lesson they would teach.

The color note of soft elusive blue still prevails in the background with the blue of the heavens and the stars shining through, and over all the light filters down and casts its radiance on the scene below.

Two particularly fine statues sculptured in bronze by Gardet of Paris, occupy niches on either side of the Speaker's Chair, that on the west side being Solon, the Greek Lawgiver and on the east side, Moses.

Speakers of Manitoba Legislative Council, 1871 to 1876

1871—Hon. James McKay 1875—Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, M.D. 1876—Hon. Colin Inkster

Speakers of Manitoba Legislative Assembly, 1871 to 1939

1871—Hon. Joseph Royal	1883—Hon. Alexander Murray	1900—Hon. William Hespeler
1873—Hon. C. J. Bird	1887—Hon. David Glass	1903—Hon. James Johnson
1875—Hon. Joseph Dubuc	1888—Hon. William Winram	1916—Hon. James B. Baird
1879—Hon. J. W. Sifton	1891—Hon. S. J. Jackson	1922—Hon. P. A. Talbot
1880—Hon. Gilbert McMicken	1895—Hon. Finlay Young	1936—Hon. R. Hawkins



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Governor's Reception Room.

This room, about 24 feet square, is panelled in black walnut with the furniture in antique mahogany and the color scheme is blue and gold, the Royal colors. The rug covering the floor is Irish hand made.

Governors of Manitoba, 1870 to 1936.

1870—Hon. A. G. Archibald	1916—Hon. Sir James Aikins
1872—Hon. Alexander Morris	1926—Hon. Theodore A. Burrows
1877—Hon. Joseph F. Cuthbert	1929—Hon. James D. McGregor
1882—Hon. James Cox Aikins	1936—Hon. W. J. Lupp
	1888—Hon. Sir John Schultz
	1895—Hon. James Patterson
	1900—Hon. Sir Daniel McMillan
	1911—Hon. Sir Douglas Cameron



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Premier's Room.

This room, about 24 x 30 feet, is paneled to the height of three feet six in. walnut. The furniture is in walnut with a fine ebony inlaid line, the design being severely plain and businesslike.

Premiers of Manitoba, 1870 to 1939.

1870 Hon. Alfred Baskin
1871—Hon. N. A. Girard
1872 Hon. H. T. Clark
1873 Hon. N. A. Girard

1874 Hon. R. A. Baskin
1875—Hon. John Norquay
1876 Hon. J. H. Harrison
1877 Hon. Thomas Greenway

1878 Hon. Sir Hugh J. Macdonald
1879—Hon. Sir R. V. Roblin
1880 Hon. J. C. Norris
1881 Hon. J. H. Norris
1882 Hon. J. H. Norris

THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Manitoba's Legislative Library came into existence immediately following the creation of the Province in July, 1870, when the first Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable A. G. Archibald, under the direction of Alpheus Tod, a specialist in parliamentary procedure and national librarian, arranged for the purchase of the nucleus of the present library. In 1884, it became a fully organized Department of the Government.

It is the central library of the Province for the collection and preservation of archives and a reference library specially emphasizing the social and political sciences, and history pertaining particularly to Manitoba, the Northwest and Canada.

As a Government library it maintains in its content complete records of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces and complete sets of all reports of Debates and Journals of the House of Commons and House of Lords of England and other members of the British Commonwealth.

As a deposit library of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington it is in receipt of all printed matter of the Government of the United States of America for use in this geographic area.

Among its treasured possessions are the remaining volumes of a subscription library in existence prior to 1847; the Red River Library in part, a library organized by the officers of His Majesty's Sixth Regiment, stationed in the Red River Settlement in 1847; and a bequest of Peter Fidler consisting of five hundred volumes, a personal collection gathered during his tenure as survey officer of the Hudson's Bay Company during the latter years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth centuries.

By donation, it possesses a valuable, special collection of "Lincoln" books and pamphlets. In its stack rooms are complete sets of Manitoba's daily and weekly newspapers, from the first issues printed in 1859, also many complete sets of Canadian, British and American periodicals.

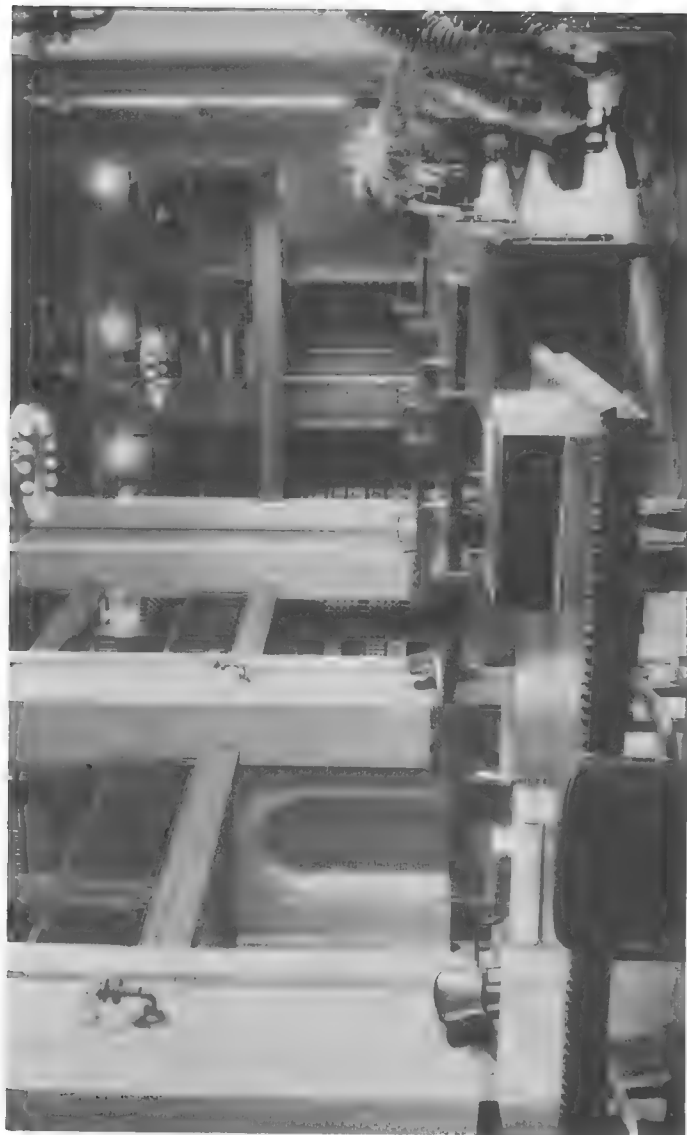
The Library functions primarily for the benefit of the Legislature and government service of the Province. It is a mine of information for research by students, scholars and citizens, whether the subject be ancient or modern.

PORTRAITS

A fine collection of portraits in oil adorn the walls of the Library, the Legislative Committee rooms, and the south corridor of the third floor.

Included in this collection are portraits of Their Majesties, the late Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and George V; one of the Queen Mother, all the past Premiers of the Province and, with one exception, all the past Speakers of the Provincial Legislature.

The majority of these portraits are the work of the late Victor Long, whose home was for many years in Winnipeg.



THE REFERENCE LIBRARY—South Side, Second Floor.

This room provides a very effective setting for some 25,000 books of reference. The main floor and two mezzanine galleries are fitted with shelved alcoves. The furniture of walnut, upholstered in a dull shaded crimson leather, harmonizes with the red, buff and blue bindings of the books, rising tier above tier, to the ceiling, which, paneled and coffered, is painted in Pompeian colors and blends in color tone with the bronze of the galleries. The Library Stack Room, 70 x 70 feet on the first floor contains about 45,000 books.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.

Looking over the gallery railing across a corner of the Grand Entrance Hall your attention is attracted by the sweep of the great stone arch at the head of the Grand Stairway which leads into the Dome Rotunda and farther on the smaller arch at the end of the centre balcony connecting the eastern and western corridors.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.

This view from the third floor centre balcony shows the eastern gallery in the distance, with the stone columns, the cornice and the decorative plaster ceiling with the play of the sunshine over all. Facing us on the north gallery are the Caryatides.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.
The Caryatides.**



Next-of-Kin Monument on Legislative Building Grounds.

One of many in this Province.
Its bronze tablets carry the names of over 1800 men from this district.

—OUR HONORED DEAD—

*"Who gave their lives for freedom's sake
Who died that we might live."*

There's just one gift that all our dead desire,
One gift that man can give—and that's a dream
Unless we, too, can burn with that same fire
Of sacrifice; die to the things that seem.
Die to the little hatreds; die to greed;
Die to the old ignoble selves we knew;
Die to the base contempts of sect and creed,
And rise again, like these, with souls as true.

Nay—since they died before the task was finished—
Attempt new heights, bring e'en their dreams to
birth;
Build us that better world—Oh not diminished
By one true splendour that they planned on earth.
And that's not done by sword, or tongue, or pen.
There's but one way: God make us better men.
—Written by Alfred Noyes,

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AND MUSEUM
IN
CIVIC AUDITORIUM

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weather reports, fishing and hunting regulations
may be obtained, free of cost, by calling at

THE TOURIST AND CONVENTION BUREAU
Legislative Building
WINNIPEG.

